

WASHINGTON.

A FRESH LOT OF INVESTIGATIONS.

THEY ARE MOSTLY, HOWEVER, ON THE SAME OLD THEMES.—BUSINESS DEPRESSION SOUTH—GENERAL THEMES.

Mr. Wood's resolution for a general campaign of investigation passed the House yesterday by four majorities. The subjects which will be looked into, are specified in the TRIBUNE'S dispatches below. They are mainly those which have already been investigated. The talk about reducing the tobacco and whiskey tax has depressed business in North Carolina. Senator Merrimon may be appointed to the Supreme Bench of his State. An unfavorable report will be made in regard to a new Territory in the Black Hills. There is an Indian outbreak in Montana. The public printing is now being done with great economy.

MR. WOOD'S IDEA OF STATESMANSHIP.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF OLD SCANDALS.—THE HOUSE PASSES THE WOOD RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House opened today with Mr. Eugene Hale in control of Mr. Wood's resolutions—a position of advantage which he obtained through the Republican victory yesterday. The Democratic side was evidently nervous, fearing that not enough of their baggage had yet arrived to manœuvre for delay, but Mr. Hale insisted on pushing the freight, and demanded the previous question. He was defeated by a vote of 109 to 107, and Mr. Wood, thus reinstated in the leadership of the House, then moved as a substitute for the report of the committee his original resolutions. After some sparring, the vote was taken on this proposition, and the Democracy regained control of the House by the margin of four votes, and these were only obtained by an unlimited amount of telegraphing last night to absenteees by the whippers-in.

Among the subjects which the Democratic crusaders especially desire to investigate are these: Alleged frauds in the letting of valuable mail routes; alleged frauds in construction contracts for \$3,000,000, let by Secretary Robeson, a few days before he ceased to have control of the Navy, the old state jobs of the District Ring; the alleged combinations which resulted in the defeat of the filicides against the Electoral Bill; the Louisiana Florida and South Carolina Presidential votes; the restoration to rank in the Army and Navy of Knicker and Draper; expenditures on public buildings throughout the country; investigation of the means by which the desert land deal was passed in the last Congress, and the transactions under it; the alleged mismanagement of the Agricultural Bureau under the former Commissioner; the entire Indian Ring question just covered by the Department investigation; the secret history of the withdrawal of troops in the South; the alleged violation of the anti-fraud laws; the alleged frauds in the diplomatic relations of the United States with Mexico and in connection with the recognition of the Republic of the United States; the accounts of the expenditures of the House from the 18th Congress until now, including all the investigations; a prying into the country upon the question of alleged frauds in the resumption of bonds and currency; and whatever other subjects the malice and ingenuity of partisans can invent.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

AN ADDRESS DRAWN UP BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—A VISIT OF THE BOARD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Board of Indian Commissioners met in this city yesterday morning, to receive the annual reports of the several religious bodies to whom, under the policy adopted by President Grant some years ago, the selection of agents and other field employees of the Indian service has been confided, and to complete their own annual report. Representatives from the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and other denominations were present. A report was received from the Episcopal Board. The Methodist and Roman Catholic Boards sent no reports, and several of the smaller denominations having agents also failed to present a statement of their work.

These annual conferences of the Board of Commissioners and the representatives of the different religious denominations, unofficial as they are, have been of great benefit to the official administration of Indian affairs, and at some critical periods have helped to save the peace policy from disaster. The conference this year has been unusually interesting in view of the disposition lately manifested to transfer the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, and of a new class of questions respecting the Indians themselves, which assume practical importance in view of their rapid progress toward civilization.

It appears that the religious sentiment of the country, as represented by those who control and direct its efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, is unanimously opposed to a change in the present general policy toward the Indian in the mode of its administration; and many weighty facts and reasons are brought to the support of this opposition. The new questions brought into view affecting the Indians themselves, are specified in the following address to the Board of Indian Commissioners, adopted by the representatives of the religious societies, and presented this morning:

The convention would respectfully express its deep interest in certain recommendations in relation to the welfare of the Indians which received the approval of similar conventions held in former years but which have not yet found their right place in the action of the Government. Among these are:

First.—The extension of law over all the Indians, so as to make for the safety of property and of human life, the extension of the protection for the entire nation, and the extension of the protection for the entire nation, and the extension of the protection for the entire nation.

Second.—Definite regulations to secure to Indians the same rights of land in fee and in severalty in all practical cases by title properly granted.

The convention regards these three things as of the greatest importance, indeed, as essential to the civilization of the Indians, and as calling for the action of Congress without longer delay. Further, the convention would express grave doubts as to the wisdom of removing Indian tribes from their ancestral homes to larger reservations, in cases in which the Indians are in a good measure, prepared to abandon their tribal relations and to enter on civilized life.

When they are subject to the conditions of citizenship the great hardship and suffering, and loss of health and life, which such enforced removal always involve. At the same time, this convention is deeply impressed with the importance of all wise measures that look to the self-support of the Indians as citizens of our common country.

The convention would also address with thanks to Almighty God for the progress that has been made in the policy of the last few years, and for the evident advance of many of the Indians in civilization and the knowledge of the Christian religion.

It is understood that the Board of Commissioners will appoint a committee to carry out these views as far as possible, by securing necessary legislation by Congress.

This morning the convention, accompanied by the Board of Commissioners called on President Hayes by appointment. They were greeted to the President by General Clinton B. Fisk; and the Rev. Drs. Lewis, Clark, Strieby and Cutting, and Mr. Tatham presented their views briefly. Dr. Clark submitted a paper showing the progress made under the present

policy since 1869, claiming that it was greater than that made in the fifteen years that preceded its adoption. Following are some of the items of the statement:

Houses occupied by Indians.....	1868.....	1877.....
Number of Indian schools.....	7,476.....	22,199.....
Number of teachers.....	111.....	330.....
Schools.....	134.....	437.....
Schools.....	4,713.....	11,513.....

The President responded briefly, expressing his hearty sympathy with all efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, and his gratification at the progress that has been made, and indicated practical methods to secure the additional legislation desired. He did not seem to share the apprehensions of his visitors respecting the early transfer of the management of Indian affairs to the War Department.

Mr. H. H. Hays, General Cox, former Secretary of the Interior under President Grant when the peace policy was adopted and the Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners when it was first constituted, were attentive and interested listeners and took an active part in the pleasant informal conversation that ensued.

STAGNATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

TABACCO AND WHISKEY MEN CLOSING THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS.—THE AGITATION FOR LOWER TAXES DEBASTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A gentleman who arrived in Washington this morning from North Carolina, reports the business of manufacturing tobacco and distilling spirits in that State as completely stagnant. This, he says, is the result of anticipated legislation by Congress to change the rate of tax on whiskey by 50 cents, North Carolina stands second in the list of tobacco-producing States; and the manufacturers at Durham and other points in the State are unanimously opposed to any reduction of the present rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. Of course they are influenced by selfish motives. As long as the tax remains at the rate of 24 cents a pound, considerable capital is required to engage in the business. If the tax should be reduced the number of manufacturers would greatly increase, and the profits of the business would be proportionately diminished.

The same gentleman reports that Mr. Blackwell, one of the large tobacco manufacturers in North Carolina, and who is in the habit of purchasing Indian Revenue stamps to the amount of about \$1,000 a day, has almost completely suspended operations, and other manufacturers are following his example. They cannot afford to produce tobacco and pay a tax of 24 cents a pound, taking the risk of a reduction within a few months of from 4 to 10 cents a pound.

Manufacturers of whiskey are still producing spirits in small quantities, and storing it in their warehouses, but very little is being drawn for consumption.

The business outlook in North Carolina, on account of this uncertainty in regard to change in rate of tax on whiskey and tobacco, which is affecting all kinds of industry in that State very disastrously, is far from encouraging.

BUCKNER'S THREAT.

MR. HAYES MAY FAVOR THE FRANKLIN DOLLAR OR GO WITHOUT HIS SALARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, says that if the Senate fails to pass the Silver Bill, or if the President should veto it, Mr. Buckner will have the rules of the House suspended and the Bland Bill attached as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill. This, he thinks, can easily be done, and then, says Mr. Buckner, "We can say to Mr. Hayes, if you don't give us silver you cannot get my money."

MAJOR RUNKLE'S CASE.

A REPORT IN THE LAST CONGRESS JUSTIFYING THE MAJOR'S RESTORATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A report of the proposed investigation into the legal aspects of the Kinkadee case, is a report, unanimously adopted by the military committee of both Houses in the last Congress, of which the following is an extract:

As the charges on which Major Runkle was tried were not proved, the court had no authority to find him guilty of failure to perform certain duties over which a court martial had no jurisdiction, even had such failure been proved. In this case, it is clearly established, and it therefore follows that Major Runkle was not legally dropped from the retired list of the army, and that consequently he has ever since been, and is now, an officer on that list.

As the Senators and Representatives who joined in making this report were members of both political parties, and as it is fair to suppose they had thoroughly investigated all of the circumstances connected with Major Runkle's removal, Senator Conkling's committee is not likely to find anything especially illegal or censurable in Major Runkle's restoration.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

A SAVING OF \$100,000 BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER OVER THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The actual cost of the printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, etc., for the Government of the United States as executed at the Government Printing Office is shown in the following summary from the annual report of the Public Printer, the statement of disbursements for 1877 being made up to the 30th of June instead of the 30th of September as heretofore, and therefore only covering the expenditures for nine months:

For public printing.....	\$26,758.87
For paper for the public printing.....	227,170.02
For lithographing, mapping and engraving.....	312,780.18
For salaries, etc., in the office of the Public Printer.....	5,124.94
For Congressional Record.....	10,939.73
Total.....	\$1,177,950.74

At the same rate, the expenditure for the whole year would be \$1,570,600.32, which is nearly \$100,000 less than the average for the previous fourteen years.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S TITLE.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER RECORDS MR. CURTIS SAYING IT IS AS GOOD AS WASHINGTON'S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Richmond Dispatch, the leading Democratic newspaper of Virginia, publishes the following editorial paragraph to-day:

The report that Mr. Conkling and others intend to try Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidency is sensational and ridiculous. If it could be proved that the Hayes Election in Florida and Louisiana were counted fraudulently, that fact would not invalidate Mr. Hayes's title, which is as good as George Washington's. The report assumes that Mr. Conkling is a fool, and that his aiders and abettors are dupes. It hardly merits contradiction.

WHAT MR. SCHURZ SAYS.

HIS REPLY TO THE STORY OF HIS REPORTED RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At the adjournment of the Cabinet to-day, Secretary Schurz was asked whether he had any statement to make with reference to the printed report of his resignation. He replied that the statement had no foundation in fact. Mr. Schurz said he had no time to resign at present.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

A PLAN TO FUND POPULAR SAVINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Price, of Iowa, to promote the deposit of savings and the refunding of the National Debt, and to bear certificates of deposit for \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, the interest thus issued shall be deposited in such amounts as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

NISSA CAPTURED.

THE ARMISTICE PROJECT NULLIFIED.

RUSSIA DEMANDS PEACE PROPOSALS FIRST.—LORD DORSEY REPROACHES HER WITH BAD FAITH.

Nissa has surrendered to the Servians, who, after desperate fighting, had carried the adjacent heights by storm, and thus rendered the place untenable. This victory opens the highway from the Servian frontier to Sophia, where there is a strong Russian garrison. The Montenegrins have also won a victory, having captured the seaport of Antivari, which has hitherto resisted their efforts, the garrison being aided by Ottoman war vessels. As regards a truce, Russia has adopted a firmer tone. She refuses to grant an armistice until the Porte submits the conditions on which it expects to make peace. Lord Dorsy is understood to have remonstrated with Russia for declining to open negotiations unconditionally for a truce. It is reported that part of General Radetzky's forces have arrived at Yenik-Saghar, on the way to Adrianople.

NISSA WON BY THE SERVANS.

THE HEIGHTS CARRIED BY STORM AFTER STUBBORN RESISTANCE.—THE SERVANS LOSS HEAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878.

Nissa surrendered this morning, in consequence of the capture by storm, yesterday and Wednesday, of Gorizia, Venice, and all the other heights commanding the fortress of the town. Fighting had lasted five days. The Servian loss was considerable.

AN ARMISTICE REFUSED.

RUSSIA INSISTS UPON PEACE PROPOSALS IN ADVANCE OF A TRUCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878.

The reply of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question at present of an armistice without basis for peace. The Porte has not discussed the question at all with Germany and Russia.

According to a Berlin telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Russia is negotiating with the other Belligerent Powers for the purpose of prohibiting war vessels of non-Belligerent Powers from entering that sea."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL DECLINED.—THE GRAND VIZIER DESIRES PEACE.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1878.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent sends the following: "The Porte has refused to allow the questions of peace and armistice to be considered together as it was understood that these questions were to be kept separate during preliminary negotiations. I believe the Porte has determined that a defence of Adrianople is virtually impossible. The Ministerial changes are regarded as favorable to peace, but opposed to the separate arrangement desired by Russia. Hamdi Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, favors a dignified and honorable peace."

THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An official dispatch received here, though making no mention of the military armistice approved by the Porte, reports the Russian forces to be in the highest state of efficiency for active operations. It says that the heavy losses sustained in the protracted operations around Plevna have been replaced from the reserves at the depots, and that the regiments have been filled to more than their maximum strength. Between the Lom, the Balkans and the Bistara there are not less than 300,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry and upwards of 1,000 field guns. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the inclemency of the weather, it was decided not to go into Winter quarters, but to continue active operations throughout the Winter, if practicable. A recent letter from Colonel Chambers, military attaché at the Turkish Headquarters, says that the Turks are well provided with arms, but lack hospitals, means of transportation and other adjuncts to a successful campaign.

ANTIVARI SURRENDERED.

ANTIVARI, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878.

Antivari surrendered unconditionally to the Montenegrins yesterday.

A NEW GRAND VIZIER APPOINTED.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878.

A Renter dispatch announces that Hamdi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, in place of Edhem Pasha, resigned.

DISRAELI AND THE CROWN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD IN CONSTANT CONSULTATION WITH HER MAJESTY—HER INFLUENCE USED TO OVERHAUL THE CABINET ON THE EASTERN QUESTION—REMOVALS WHICH ENTERTAIN LONDON—THE ROYAL VISIT TO HUGHENDEN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The stream of gossip about Cabinet meetings and Government policy still gurgles on, fed by innumerable rivulets of talk, flowing in one settled direction, but rather sprawling raggedly over wide fields, which it leaves as barren as it found them. Nothing would be easier than to dip a bucket in here and there, and pour out the contents in your columns. But the talk is, after all, mostly guesses, and not always good or even amusing guesses, and the time when the real facts must be known is not far distant. It is not down one or two particular and pass on, I shall have done all that can be said to anybody who cares to know what is said in London on the course of affairs.

I have said something in former letters of Lord Beaconsfield's efforts to use the power of the Crown and the personal influence of the Queen in aid of his Turkish intervention policy. The efforts have not called out very sharp criticism, but they are rather faded. Lord Beaconsfield is not the man to quit a crooked path because he is shown a straight one. The visits to the Queen continue. The papers continue to announce that the Prime Minister went down to Windsor on such a day in order to have audience of the Queen; dined and slept at the Castle, and returned to town next morning. A Cabinet Council is then held; every Minister knows that his Chief has just come from the Queen, and every word that he utters seems but the echo of those which have but just fallen from Royal lips. This is a dangerous line to follow; which makes it the more attractive to a man to whom politics are what play is to a veteran gambler. Dangerous alike whether it succeed or fail. If it succeed, the fact that success is due to the submission of Parliamentary Ministers to the authority of the Crown will provoke angry remonstrance, and, possibly, rebellion. If it fail, the dignity of the Queen suffers; and in either case the loyalty of the subject is likely to be lessened.

THE CHARTER OAK.

STORY OF ITS RUIN.

THE COMPANY PLUNDERED BY ITS NEW-YORK AGENTS—HOW FURBER AND WIGGIN BECAME CONNECTED WITH IT—EFFORTS TO SAVE THE POLICY HOLDERS MISDIRECTED.

The additional details, published below, of the methods by which the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was plundered, give special interest to the legal proceedings now pending at Hartford; though some doubt is expressed whether these proceedings will end in the punishment of the chief offenders. The company was so tainted with fraud before the present managers made the attempt to save it from complete ruin, that their reputations have not escaped injury from their brief connection with it. A motion for the appointment of a receiver was made yesterday.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PAYMENTS TO ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.—REPAY COUNSEL FEES—THE INTRODUCTION OF FURBER AND WIGGIN INTO THE COMPANY—FALSE REPORTS IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT MANAGERS.

FROM A STATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 11.—In my last letter I gave a sketch of the history of the unfortunate Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, from the time of its organization through the several administrations that have managed its affairs to the present time. Some of the facts given in that letter had never before been made public, and others, though more or less generally known, had never been consecutively arranged, and given form and coherence. I am assured that the narrative was read with great interest by all classes in the community, as well by those immediately interested in the business of life insurance, as by those who had vainly wrestled with its mysteries, and given them up as things no fellow could find out. Some of the incidents in this checked history were so marvellous, some of the details of the mismanagement of the company had suffered revealed such startling incompetency and recklessness, and worse, that though I had what I deemed the very best authority for every particular of the story, I scarcely expected that they would go entirely uncontradicted. Some one, I supposed, of all the persons implicated would step forward and either by abrupt denial or some effort at explanation put in a plea of not guilty. But while the community stood against the disclosures concerning the methods of the Walker management, not one of the persons arraigned at the bar of public opinion for complicity in the transactions has ventured to open his mouth in explanation or refutation. The revelations concerning the formation of the ring, the means adopted for absorbing the stock, the manner of declaring and distributing dishonest and unlawful dividends, the purchase of stock from the company's assets and redistribution at a nominal price to the directors, the chaotic bookkeeping which had nothing in the shape of a cash account, and for transactions covering a period of years and involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, showed not so much as the secret of a pen—all these remain uncontradicted and unchallenged. I confess my own surprise at it. For though the sources of my information were of the highest authority and unimpeachable, the story seemed incredible.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & COMPANY.

One of the most unaccountable of the series of complicated transactions in which the Walker management was engaged was the Allen, Stephens & Co. affair, to which only a brief reference was made in my last letter. Where or when the relations of the company with this concern began, or what the circumstances were that led to the connection, it is impossible to find out. The books furnish no clue, nor is there any record throwing light upon it. The letter-books in which reference is made to large transactions are the only documentary evidence yet discovered, and this, of course, is fragmentary, incoherent and unsatisfactory. Yet it appears that Allen, Stephens & Co. were the company's New-York agents; that all its New-York drafts, checks, etc., were deposited with them; that Messrs. Stephens and Blennerhassett, members of the firm, were each under a salary of \$10,000, as special agents to protect the company's interests, and that borrowing and lending, and buying and selling securities, and all the multiplicity of transactions common to such intimate business relations, were constantly going on between them. Of all these, Messrs. Bissell and Hyde, the committee engaged in examining the books, find no evidence except in the correspondence which the late Treasurer, Mr. White, carried on with the New-York firm, copies of which are in the letter-books. It is inferred from the tone of some of these letters that Allen, Stephens & Co. took advantage of the knowledge they had of the company's financial straits to put off upon it a large amount of securities of doubtful value, or worthless, at the same time that they made advances in cash to meet pressing emergencies. This is partly a matter of conjecture, but a reasonable interpretation of portions of the correspondence lends it great probability. It turned out in the end that Allen, Stephens & Co. had got the better of the company, according to their own statement, to the tune of \$100,000. To secure this sum, Mr. Allen, who was reported to be a man of extensive possessions and vast wealth, residing in Des Moines, Iowa, made what was called a "blanket mortgage" to the company, conveying in law lines all his real estate, wherever located. When the concern went into bankruptcy, as it did shortly afterward, the validity of this instrument was contested by the other creditors, and the case is still pending. The expenses attending this litigation have been enormous, not less than \$80,000, in fees and disbursements, having been expended up to the advent of the present management. I do not feel competent to sit in judgment upon attorneys' bills or to say in any circumstances that a lawyer's charges are exorbitant, but I have no hesitation in saying that, at the rate these bills were running up, I would much rather have the fees than the claim. Perhaps my sympathies are misplaced, but there is a pathos in the situation of this great company lying stretched out at the mercy of creditors that brings to mind those touching lines:

"They perished themselves on my bedstead,
And picked my eyes out, one by one."

ENTER THE WRECKERS.

Thus far in this singular story I have confined myself chiefly to the period of the company's history anterior to the Furber and Wiggin management. Since the advent of these worthies the company has been constantly under a cloud of suspicion, and consequently under a more or less rigid public scrutiny, that left little opportunity for any elaborate scheme to make way with the assets by indirect and circuitous processes. The Furber management went in to strip the wreck, and what it did was done boldly and almost openly, so that a very little inquiry uncovered it all, and made the public acquainted with the facts. I have concerned myself chiefly with the history of the company prior to their advent, because the public know so little about that part of it, and a full knowledge of all the facts seemed necessary to a fair understanding of the present situation. But the facts concerning the manner in which Furber and Wiggin got hold of the company have now been published in full, and may be of interest. There is an impression that Furber and Wiggin were hunting in couples, and together found and pounced upon this wreck. The fact is that they were brought together in this business, having never before met. Wiggin lived in Boston and I understand was on

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STORY OF ITS RUIN.

THE COMPANY PLUNDERED BY ITS NEW-YORK AGENTS—HOW FURBER AND WIGGIN BECAME CONNECTED WITH IT—EFFORTS TO SAVE THE POLICY HOLDERS MISDIRECTED.

The additional details, published below, of the methods by which the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was plundered, give special interest to the legal proceedings now pending at Hartford; though some doubt is expressed whether these proceedings will end in the punishment of the chief offenders. The company was so tainted with fraud before the present managers made the attempt to save it from complete ruin, that their reputations have not escaped injury from their brief connection with it. A motion for the appointment of a receiver was made yesterday.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PAYMENTS TO ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.—REPAY COUNSEL FEES—THE INTRODUCTION OF FURBER AND WIGGIN INTO THE COMPANY—FALSE REPORTS IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT MANAGERS.

FROM A STATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 11.—In my last letter I gave a sketch of the history of the unfortunate Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, from the time of its organization through the several administrations that have managed its affairs to the present time. Some of the facts given in that letter had never before been made public, and others, though more or less generally known, had never been consecutively arranged, and given form and coherence. I am assured that the narrative was read with great interest by all classes in the community, as well by those immediately interested in the business of life insurance, as by those who had vainly wrestled with its mysteries, and given them up as things no fellow could find out. Some of the incidents in this checked history were so marvellous, some of the details of the mismanagement of the company had suffered revealed such startling incompetency and recklessness, and worse, that though I had what I deemed the very best authority for every particular of the story, I scarcely expected that they would go entirely uncontradicted. Some one, I supposed, of all the persons implicated would step forward and either by abrupt denial or some effort at explanation put in a plea of not guilty. But while the community stood against the disclosures concerning the methods of the Walker management, not one of the persons arraigned at the bar of public opinion for complicity in the transactions has ventured to open his mouth in explanation or refutation. The revelations concerning the formation of the ring, the means adopted for absorbing the stock, the manner of declaring and distributing dishonest and unlawful dividends, the purchase of stock from the company's assets and redistribution at a nominal price to the directors, the chaotic bookkeeping which had nothing in the shape of a cash account, and for transactions covering a period of years and involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, showed not so much as the secret of a pen—all